

PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY

ALEXANDRIA:

MONDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 14, 1859.

The Southern Literary Messenger announ ces that the first volume of the "Life of James Madison," which has been in preparation for some time past, by the Hon. William C. Rives, is now ready for the press, and may be expected to appear early in the spring, probably from the house of Little, Brown & Co., Boston. The eminent ability of the author, (adds that periodical) of which he has given so many and such distinguished proofs in diplomacy and statesmanship, and the correct literary taste and profound scholarship displayed by him in several occasional addresses before our colleges and historical society, warrant the confident belief that in the Life of Madison he will make a contribution to the literature of the country of enduring value, and win for himself in letters a

fame worthy of his Senatorial renown.

The Army Register for 1859 has just made its appearance. We find that our present force of regular soldiers consists of nineteen regiments, all told, as follows: Ten regiments of infantry, averaging ten companies of seventy men each; four artillery, averaging twelve companies of about fifty men each; one of mounted riflemen, two of cavalry, and two of dragoons, each of the latter numbering ten companies of about sixty men. It would be difficult to arrive at a correct estimate of the actual fighting material at the disposal of the War Department, but, we presume the entire strength of our army is little over or under 16,000. The Register shows the lent number. grand aggregate of the militia, all told, to be 2,724,426.

The Baltimore American says:-"Beyond all doubt, the measures adopted by the Administration for the the solving of the Mormon problem have failed, and the necessity for a more decided policy is imperative. The position of the army in Utah is anomalous. It is kept there at a heavy tax upon the Government, yet without serving any good object, the Government is neither wholly civil nor wholly military, and secures obedience and respect in neither aspect. The Territory should either be put under martial law, so as to render the army serviceable, or the forces should be withdrawn and the Mormons left to prey upon themselves. As it is, the presence of the troops only serves to enrich Brigham Young and his fellowers.

A letter from Utah Territory, speaking of the intended return of Judge Sinclair from that territory, says: "Judge Sinclair has performed his duty nobly, with a wise head and discriminating judgment-an earnest desire | Utah Legislature, contemplating an applicato deal impartially with all, and a firmess that has never yet wavered. He is chained down in his efforts to administer the laws, by the Mormon theocracy, which holds the consciences and oaths of jurors in its keeping. I speak thus of Judge Sinclair, because his position has been a most delicate and respon-sible one, and in adjourning his Court he has the approval of every well-informed man in this Territory."

The address delivered by Mr. Henry T. Brooks, before the Fairfax Division of the Sons of Temperance, at Fairfax Ct. House, on the 10th of January last, is published, at the request of the Division, in the Fairfax News. It is a very able and excellent production-calm and argumentative, and appealing to the judgment and reason for acquiescence in its views. We think Mr. Brooks has handled the subject well, and done great | Passaic mine this morning, fell down the main credit to himself and good to the cause which shaft and was instantly killed.

We have received from Mr. T. Barnard, of ject to a mortgage of \$71,000. the Associated Press Agency, a circular, calling the attention of Southern editors to the fact, that, on and after February 1st. there will be an entire change in the quotations for all kinds of breadstuffs in the Liverpool market. The central, or 100 lbs. standard, will be adopted, and everything will be quoted at so much per central or 100 lbs. The Steamer Vigo, or the City of Baltimore, of Feb. 2d, will probably bring the first market report under the new regulation.

A Democratic meeting was held in Woodstock, on Monday last, at which resolutions were adopted in favor of a Convention to nominate a candidate in the Tenth Legion | teet the Indians. District. Delegates were appointed to represent the county of Shenandoah in a Convention to be held in Harrisonburg, on vention to be held in March next. Maj. Thursday, the 24th of March next. Maj. John Haas was in the chair, and S. C. Williams esq., acted as Secretary.

The Washington National Monument has received another beautiful block of stone .-This is a substantial contribution "from the citizens of the United States of America residing in Foo-Chow-Chow-Foo, China, Feb. 22, 1857." This interesting gift was transported from a Northern port by Adams & Co.'s Express, free of all charge.

The "Worcester Spy" under the head of "Another Veteran Editor gone," chronicles the death of Ebenezer Eaton, the Junior Editor of the "Danville (Vt.) North Star," at the age of 82 years. The "Junior" having reached these "years of discretion," we are impelled to inquire of the "North Star" what is the age of the Senior Editor?

The citizens of Williamsburg, Va., have already subscribed \$10,000 to rebuild William and Mary College. The record books and papers of the College, and the pictures in the blue room were saved, and also the books and furniture of the Philomathean Society. Nothing was saved from the hall of the Phe-

At latest accounts there were nearly four thousand men encamped at Camp Floyd, U. T., who were housed in huts built of adobes made by the Mormons. The camp is laid out like a city, in streets and squares, and, it is stated, presents quite a pleasant appearance, with its houses of slate color.

We have received No. 11 of "Our Musical Fiend," containing several beautiful pieces of perance and peace societies and orphan asylums!—Artizan.

the present administration, and to prevent any further accumulation of the public debt.

Baltimore Climer. Music for the Piano.

Col. T. B. Thorpe, the author of "Tom Owen, the Bee Hunter," and similar sketch- "To show the very age and body of the TIMES es, and favorably known as a contributor to Harper's Monthly, has purchased an interest in the New York Spirit of the Times, of

Mr. Lewis, the writer of the letter in the Richmond Whig, relative to Capt, Hiram carricature, and affirms that it was substan-

ject be laid upon the table-yeas 31, navs 20.

The brig Eliza Nelson, from Kingston, on the 26th ultimo, brings intelligence that nard, appears to be complete. The only fabric Soulouque had arrived in Kingston on a of the least substance out which the story was British ship, and claiming British protec-

There seems again to be a considerable muss in Mr. Faulkner's district, and some of the members of his own party are very active in endeavoring to bring out opposition to

Efforts are making to raise a subscription in money for the benefit of the neices of Robert Burns, now living in Scotland. Upwards of \$700 have already been subscribed in New York.

The example in Virginia, of the revival and re-organization of the Whig party, will, the law. it is said, be next followed in North Caro-

The Prince William Democrat advocates a Democratic Convention for nominating a candidate for Congress from this district, and proposes that it should be held in Alexandria.

Quite a business has already commenced in catching shad in the North Carolina waters, packing them in ice, and sending them to the Northern markets.

We have received the February number of the Southern Literary Messenger. An excel-

TELEGRAPHIC DESPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11 .- Several days ago. over thirty of the Republican members of the House were expected to vote for the bill for the admission of Oregon, but now the calculation is on not more than half that

Judge Douglas has been invited by some of the leading Democrats of New Hampshire and Connecticut, to visit those States, and make olitical speeches.

Senator Fitch has introduced a bill having in view the substitution of iron for other solid materials in building ships and constructing public edifices.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Fob. 9 .- The Utah mail of the 18th ult., has been received. The United States District Court was ex-

pected to adjourn sine die on the 18th ult. The Indian Superintendent, Dr. Forney and his son, were to leave for the North soon.

to hold a convention with the chief of the Many persons are leaving Salt Lake for

Pike's Peak. A memorial is under consideration in the tion for admission into the Union, under the

old State of Deseret constitution! MEMPHIS, Tenn., Feb. 9 .- The Pacific Railroad Convention adjourned last night, after having adopted the report of the committee. setting forth that the most practical route to connect the eastern and western sections of the Union, was from Memphis via Little

Rock, Fulton, El Paso, and San Diego. OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Feb. 10.—There were several races on the ice in the St. Lawrence river to-day, during which ten teams broke through. Several horses were lost, and four men were picked up nearly frozen to death. Some of the teams have not been heard from,

and fears for their safety are entertained. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 11 .- The Adams Express Company has increased the reward for the detection of the perpetrator of the re-

cent robbery, to \$10,000. NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 10 .- Andrew Stewart, of Suspension Bridge, N. J. while at the

Boston, Feb. 10th. The Winthrop House was sold at auction to-day for \$106,500, sub-

From California and South America.

NEW YORK, February 11.-The Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall on the 3d, arrived here to-night. She brings \$1,300,000 in spe-

Her California intelligence generally has been anticipated. A vein of coal, hoped to be equal to the Scotch cannel coal, has been discovered on Elder Creek. A new sugar refinery at San Francisco had been much damaged by an explosion, and one man was killed.

On New Year's day the settlers at Round Valley (Cal.) killed forty Indians, who had been stealing and killing their stock. Major Johnson had arrived there with troops to pro-

A stage in Placer county had been robbed by eight or ten highwaymen of between \$2,-000 and \$3,000,

The French had taken possession of Clip-perton, an island six hundred miles west of

The United States ships Roanoke and Savannah were at Aspinwall. Charles E. Howard, of Baltimore, died at

Panama on the 30th. Chili was still distrbed, and the provinces were under martial law. A number of per-

sons had been arrested for sedition. At Callao there was an increasing prospect of a general revolt. While an edict was being read on the 6th, prohibiting the tearing up of the rails and cutting the telegraph wires, the mob did everything they were forbidden to do. The streets were daily strewn with

pasquines threatening Costilla with death .-The correspondent of the Panama Star says, "by the next mail we may have the report that the mob have been butchered or the government overthrown." The Republic of Venezuela was quiet.—

Gen. Paez was still at Valencia. He had been well received in all the towns through which he passed.

What a Waste.

A British statesman publicly declared that the cost of the Russian war for a single year was \$250,000,000. In order adequately to comprehend the amount thus employed for destruction, consider what it could have done if expended for the benefit of mankind. It would build 5,000 churches, at a cost of \$5,000 each; 5,000 school houses at \$2,-000 each; 5,000 mechanics' institutes at \$5-000 each; 5,000 public libraries at \$1,000 each; 5,000 reformatories for young criminals at \$5,000 each; 5,000 public bath and wash houses at \$5,000 each; 20,000 life boats at \$5000: 50,000 houses for the laboring poor at \$500; and leave \$105,000,000 for foreign missions, bible, tract, Sunday school, tem-

News of the Day.

Judge Price, of Baltimore County, has overruled the motion for a new trial in the which paper he will be an associate publish- case of Peter Corrie, convicted in connection with Marion Crop, of the murder of officer Rigdon. A subsequent motion of Mr. Presment, was also overruled, and the prisoner Martz's speech, in reply to the letter of Capt. then sentenced to be executed on such a day M., says the report of the speech was not a as the Governor shall name. Mr. Preston, however, gave notice that he would carry the motion in arrest of judgment to the Court of Appeals, on a writ of error.

In the Senate, on Friday, the report of the | A few days ago a new steam canal boat, Committee of the Judiciary in the case of the to run on the Erie canal, was launched at Indiana Senators was called up as a question | Brooklyn with her steam on. Immediately of privilege, when, after being considered, it on touching the water she proceeded on a was moved and carried that the whole sub-icet be laid upon the table—yeas 31, navs 20, is faction. Length 983 feet by 171 feet beam, and 7 feet hold.

The explosion of the 42d Highlanders' camade, was the fact that some luggage for a British regiment that either is or is to be stationed on the Red River of the North, has arrived at the New York custom-house.

A Washington letter says :-- "Gen. Cass grows more feeble. His family are greatly distressed by his present condition. Happily, he is surrounded by those dearest to him-by his daughter, his son-in-law, Mr. Ledyard, and others.'

Mr. Buchanan Henry, the Private Secretary and nephew of the President, has relinington. quished his position and retired from the plause.) White House, to form more tender ties, and to establish himself in the practice of

A curious statistical return has been made by which it appears that the annual value cheers for Botts" were called for, and given of this export to that country exceeds that of with a hearty good will.

The name of Mr. Guthrie, the recent Secretary of the Treasury under the late Adminfore the people of his own state, Kentucky, as a candidate for the next Presidency.

Robert Samuel was killed in King George, on Thursday last. His team which he was driving to the mill, ran off, and by the upsetting of his wagon he was killed. He leaves a family of four children.

The investigation in progress in Illinois shows that \$228,000 of fraudulent bonds and certificates were obtained from the State, and are now in the hands of private

One of the guests at a late brilliant party in Washington city, a Mrs. ---, of New York, is said to have worn gems worth fully \$100,000; and several others were decked with fortunes, in this attractive shape.

The roads in Loudoun county, says the Leesburg Washingtonian, are in a worse condition for travelling than they have been for many years. Many of them are almost im-

Lieutenant-Colonel John Harris has received his commission as Colonel-commanding the United States Marine Corps, vice Henderson, deceased

The Jews of the United States have it in contemplation to establish a General Assem- the fight, striking for his country. Mr. J.'s bly, or Board of Representatives, to take remarks were received with great applause, er and renown, as the representatives of the control of Jewish interests in this country.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad compa- propos ny have consummated their arrangements and to be used in defraying the publication questions have to be answered before the for the transportation of goods to and from and dissemination of documents, and espe-Pittsburg and the eastern cities. As William Smith O'Brien of Ireland is

shortly expected to visit New York, his admirers propose to give him a public recep-tion and complimentary banquet. There has been much sickness, and several

deaths, in the neighborhood of White-Post, in Clarke county, during the past month.

The statement that the American chapel at Paris had failed, is denied by competent authority.

A shad was caught at Pratt's Point in King George on Thursday. It was brought to Fredericksburg, and sold for fifty cents. Fredericksburg was visited by a tremendous storm on Thursday night. The wind

blew a perfect hurricane. J. Sanford I. Ramey, will not be a candidate for the State Senate, from Loudoun

Faustin the First.

A short sketch of the life of Soulouque, or Faustin the First, of Hayti, at this time, may not be uninteresting to our readers:

Soulouque, or Faustin the First, was born a slave upon one of the plantations of the island, then in possession of the French. After the revolution he served in various capacities in the Republican army, and finally attained the rank of General. Some fifteen years since he was chosen President of the Republic by the union or compromise of two political parties, which had struggled in vain to elect their favorite chief, being regarded by them as a harmless and inoffensive man. They soon found they had been most grievously mistaken: for no sooner did he find himself in possession of the supreme power, than he murdered or drove from the island all those whose influence he feared, (among whom were many who had contributed to his elevation) and proclaimed himself Emperor. under the name of Faustin the First. Soon after came the ceremony of his coronation, with a paste-board crown, covered with false jewels, borrowed from a negro merchant of Port au Prince, who, at the time of our visit to to that port, had been unable to obtain restitution of either the crown or its value. For fifteen years and upwards has this ignorant and vulgar savage governed a population of five hundred thousand souls, with absolute and despotic power. During this time property has not been safe from his avarice. life from his murderous revenge; and now in his turn he will probably fall before the sword of his successful rival, who will proba-

thrown and assassinated by his successor." Rev. Dr. Tyng.

bly proclaim himself Emperor at the first con-

venient opportunity, and in his turn be over-

The following is a copy from a note sent to the Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York:—
"A few of Dr. Tyng's friends, desirous of expressing their affection for him, and of ministering to his comfort, have contemplated presenting him with a horse and carriage

the enclosed for that purpose." "February 1, 1859. The Rev. Doctor, in acknowledging the receipt of the above, says:-"The sum enclosed has been amply adequate to the whole expense."

"It is remarkable that those who rail at extravagant expenditures, propose to adjust the tariff so as to raise more money to expend." Louisville Democrat. Brother Harney is wrong. Some of them

ropose to raise the tariff to protect American ndustry, and others do so to provide means to meet the enormous expenses incurred by the present administration, and to prevent

THE STATE CONVENTION

SECOND DAY - MOUNING SESSION. RICHMOND, Feb. 11th, 1859. Pusuant to adjournment, the Convention re-assembled at 11 o'clock, and was called to

order by the President.

B. F. Wyser, e.g., of Pulaski, was called upon to address the Convention, and made a brief response. Wm. II. Dulany, esq., ton, the counsel of Corrie, in arrest of judg- | Fairfax, was then summoned to the stand, and spoke for about twenty minutes in review of Mr. Letcher's record. The next speaker was B. H. Shackelford, esq., of Fauquier, who animalyerted upon the inconsistencies and corrupting follies of Locofo-

> R. E. Scott, of Fauquier, chairman of the nominating committee, arose and said: Mr. President:-The committee who wer charged with the duty of recommending to the Convention suitable persons to fill the offices of Governor, Lieut, Governor, and Attorney General, have directed me, this morning, to make further report. On yesday, the committee had the good fortune of recommending to the Convention a gentleman to fill the office of Chief Magistrate of this State, and to find their selection-unanimous among themselves-unanimously approved. (Applause.) We presented on that occasion a Virginian, without fear and without reproach. I trust that, in announcing the names of those we have selected for the offices of Lieut, Governor and Attorney-General, it will be seen that we have "a few more left of the same sort." I am directed to recommend to you for the office of Lieut, Governor, WAITMAN T. WILLEY, of Monongalia; (great applause.) and for Attorney-General, WALTER PRESTON, of the county of Wash-

The recommendations of the committee

Renewed and enthusiastic ap-

were forthwith ratified by acclamation. Vociferous calls for "Botts" then proceeded from all parts of the building, and in a few moments that gentleman approached the of the supply of Eggs to England from France, stand, greeted by deafening applause. "Nine

In commencing his speech, Mr. Botts requested the reporters not to make any report the remarks which he designed to submit. as he would prepare a report himself for the istration, has been brought prominently be- press. He then proceeded to address the Convention, and was attentively listened to, for upwards of two hours, by the largest audience, perhaps, which has ever assembled within the walls of the African Church .-The three galleries were filled with ladies. whose presence lent a grace to the scene, and perfected a tout ensemble which has not been presented at any political gathering in this

ity, since the days of '40 and '41. Mr. Botts, in the course of his speech, said that there would be but two great parties in the contest of 1860-the "Imposition" and the "Opposition." The coalition of those opposed to the Democracy would well constitute the "Opposition Party," while the Democracy would be appropriately recognized as the "Imposition Party." Let the war cry

"Opposition" to "Imposition!" At the conclusion of Mr. Botts's speech, James F. Johnson, esq., of Bedford county. came forward, in response to numerous calls, and addressed the Convention. He assured the body that Mr. Goggin, whose county he represented, would accept the nomination. and will, at once, enter zealously upon the eanvass throughout the State. In referring to Mr. Goggin, he said that he stood seventy two inches in height, and was every inch Whig. He has been a Whig in prosperity and in adversity. His armor had never rusted, but he has ever been in the front rank of the glorious Whig army, in the thickest of

ed the collection of a fund to be placed at the disposal of the Central Committee, and what men are responsible for it? These cially of the speech delivered this day by Mr. Botts.

tions be handed in to Capt, Wyatt M. Ellist, at the Whig office. In this form the proposition of the surgeon's probe. sition was adopted.

L. L. Chandler, esq., of Norfolk, was the House, and fled from the distracted councils next speaker. He elicited shows of laught and personal ambitions in the Capitol; but ter and applause, by adverting to the editorial in the morning's Enquirer, ridiculing the Convention. The writer prefaced his article he to whom was committed the lofty with the couplet-

"The day of jubilee has come, Return you wandering sinners hom-

utive of this Commonwealth be, should this invocation be obeyed by all the wandering sinners? Would not be make his appearance in this Hall, with his shield backed in a hundred fights with the Democracy, and his brow encircled with the memorable sentiment-"The union of the Whigs for the sake

H. W. Thomas, esq., of Fairfax, was next called for, and on ascending the rostrum, expressed the reluctance he felt in coming forward to speak, inasmuch as he might be mistaken for the "big Whig" mentioned by his friend, Mr. Ridgway, in the columns of the Whig. Several voices in the meeting called there he is-here's the thig Whig." Mr. T. invited him to the stand. An elderly and very portly gentleman was escorted to the platform, amidst uproarious laughter and applause. Mr. Thomas said that the "big Whig" (Mr. Benj. Estis, of Pittsylvania,) beat him in avoirdupois weight about a hundred pounds, but could not surpass him in devotion to Whig principles. Mr. T. then proceeded to touch upon the prospects of the Opposition party in the ensuing campaign, and upon other subjects of political interest. When he closed his remarks, on motion of Mr. Ridgway, the Convention adjourned until 8 o'clock, P. M .- Rich, Whig

NIGHT SESSION .- We have only time and room to report, this morning, that Mr. Mar- ulation of New York clique politics, Congress socialistic chimeras, into earnest aggression tin, from the Committee appointed for the purpose, presented the following resolutions. which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, 1. That the reckless extravagance of the preceding and present administra- public at the council-board of the nation. If tions of the Federal Government, by which the public expenditures have been increased from fifty to nearly one hundred millions of dollars, and the public debt is greatly enlarged, is a wrong that must be corrected, and should be rebuked.

2. That the recommendations of the Presdent, that Congress shall divest itself of the war and treaty making power, and confer them upon himself, subjecting, at the same ed with the proposition for enormous appropriations out of the public treasury, to carry out his views, are the most astounding that have been ever submitted to the consideration of the American people, and call for the most unequivocal condemnation that the pub- distraction in the Democratic ranks of Conlie voice can pronounce.

In our relations with other States, we re-They ask the privilege of his acceptance of cognize all of those international obligations House of its Democratic friends, the imparwhich our position as a member of the great tial pen of history must ascribe it to the family of nations, imposes on us, and we combined influence of class avarice and Pres-would ever conform to the requirements of idential influence. It is fearful odds that those obligations.

3. That we are opposed to the doctrine of tend against. It is "patronage and plun-'free trade and direct taxation," maintaining | der." literally combined; and a timid Secrethat revenue sufficient for an economical administration of the government ought to be into submission by the sound of his own raised by specific duties on foreign importations. And in adjusting a tariff, we hold that it is the duty of Congress to make such discriminations as will afford to American industry the incidental advantages to which it is justly entitled. 4. That the public lands are held by the

General government in trust for the benefit fine as at of all the States, that such disposition should feb 19

be made of them as will enure, by a distribution of the proceeds of the sale thereof, equally to the benefit of all: that Virginia who gave most, and has received least, should now be allowed to have her just proportion, and that ries of reflections, which, although in some

any party that opposes this is opposed to the best interests of the State, and allows, if it does not favor, a continuation of the heavy taxes which afflict her people. That, in respect to the Territories, we adhere to the principles of the Compromise measure of 1850; we repudiate the modern doctrines of "squatter sovereignty" and 'alien suffrage," and hold that, to the inhabitants of the Territories, who are lawful citizens of the United States, belongs the right, when they come to form a State Constitution,

to fashion their domestic institutions, accord-

ing to their own pleasure, with the privilege

dadmission into the Union upon equal terms

with the citizens of the other States, whenever they have the requisite population for one member of the House of Representatives. 6. That, by their unanimus endorsation of the present Administration, the Democratic Convention of this State, lately held at Petersburg, have assumed the responsibility of all the errors and misdeeds of which we complain, and upon their party and their nomi-

ees the public judgment must be pronounced. That the Hon, John Letcher, in his declared willingness to divide this ancient Commonwealth, for the purpose of exterminating slavery from the section in which he resided committed an offence which is without justification, excuse, or palliation, and upon him we invoke the deliberate judgment of the people of this State.

s. That the unfinished and unproductive condition in which our great lines of internal improvement have been left to languish, denands that the best exertions of all should be directed to their early completion. 9. That the Union of the States, as establish-

ed by the Federal Constitution, is the surest guaranty of the liberty of the people, and the safest support of their peace and prosperity. and we deprecate all measures, and repudiate all parties that tend to its overthrow. We hold the powers confided to the gen

eral government as sacred trusts, to be faithfully exercised for the common benefit, and we deplore any sectional organization which threatens to pervert those powers to the ends of injustice and oppression. We know of no diversity of interests among the several States incompatible with an administration of the government coincident with the equal rights feach, and we hold it to be the duty of the Federal Government and each department of it, within the just limits of the Constitution, to promote, by every means, the great intersts of all the States.

The Convention adjourned on Friday night,

after a most harmonious session.

About the President-Congress-The Democratic Party, &c.

From the Washington States.] 'It would take a Philadelphia lawyer to tell what party has a majority in this House," was the exclamation lately wrung from a distinguished Virginia Democrat by such an attempt would afford to the latter an unaccountable vote of that body. Yet in the assembly of which he spoke there is a nominal Democratic preponderance of twenty votes. The Virginia member but gave form and expression to a thought in the minds of all reflecting men, and no honest Democrat will blink the unpleasant truth embodied in it, or hustle and hide it from the popular gaze. "Have we a Democratic party among us?" we ask again. If not, where is

it? If, since the Democratic people, only two to violate the constitutional rights of any othyears ago, sent up to this capital a President and a Congress planted upon and sworn to support the time-honored principles which have borne the country to its present pitch of pow- revolutionary force to depart from the Union A delegate, whose name we did not learn, Democratic party, and that party has disap- I do not see with what reason anybody at peared, what causes have brought it about, grand popular Democratic inquest. Our candor in putting the pertinent query, has been censured by those who hold it wise and hu-R. H. Daniel, esq., suggested that contributions in an eto spare the patient the necessary

It may be that the spirit of true Democracy has taken its departure from the White let no man believe it has ceased to vitalize the great body of the American people. If banner of foreign policy, woven and escutcheoned by the Democratic representatives at Cincinnati, has wavered in his march and let it "Where," asked Mr. C., "would the Exec- fall to the ground, the Democratic people will take it up, and with cries of "Excelsior." press it to victory, in bolder and abler hands. n that convention the foreign policy adopted by the infant confederacy was repudiated. summit of dignity and honor, upon which abandoned to their fate, and to British and

and Central America affect to despise us. In vain will the President throw the responsibility of this inactivity upon Congress. and plead the want of constitutional power. If Congress fails of its duty, that is no excuse for Executive dereliction. No Congress could withstand the ring of true Presidential metal, and no Congress is so stupid as not. The great river ties you together in such a to be able to distinguish between the harmless notes of the shepherd's pipe and the stiring tones of the bugle's blast. The President must do, as well as write messages, and when he shows an ambition above pointment of village postmasters and the reg- and be deviled by the wild-goose chase after will believe him to be an earnest man, whose heart beats for the honor of his country, and one worthy to be trusted with the sword and the purse, to maintain the stand of the redoes not, the people will soon send up mandates to their servants to support the patriot President, which they will not dare disobey.

But if the Executive has not advanced the foreign-policy principles of the Cincinnati platform; if his offence in this is only a negleet, he is chargeable with the sin of commission upon a great and vital question of Pennsylvania, and protection of her coal and ocratic people who elected him. If there is gress; if the disgraceful spectacle is to be presented of Free Trade strangulation in the this great principle of freedom has to contary of the Treasury, who was frightened voice, uttered in one spasmodic squeak of opposition, stands by to witness the unhallowed coalition. It is time for the people to speak to their servants "

O Hams, received this day, direct from Cincinnati. I would say to the public, that these Hams are as fine as any made in this country. For sale by

From Caleb Cashing's letter to certain young men of Cincia-nuti, in reply to an irrelation to attend the Celebration of the Annierosary of the Buttle of New Orleans.

"Permit me to present to you one other se-

sort outside of the particular subject, are naturally suggested by it. We, in the East, have suffered ourselves to be alarmed, or to nagine that we are alarmed, like children by ghost-stories, at the idea of the encroachment of the South on the rights of the North: and so, while pottering over petty jects of resistance to this bugbear, we actually engage in systematic aggressions on the rights of the South, having once already deliberately undertaken and attempted to impose on the Union a sectional northern adinistration by means of a secession Northern Convention and sectional northern votes: and, in the continuous prosecution of the same idea, absurdly throwing away still much time and labor, which might better be employed in thoughts on the general advancement and honor of the Union. I beieve something of this folly may have found its way along the Connecticut River into the State of Ohio. We here, on this side of the Alleghanies, seem to forget that we, old States though we be, are no longer the whole Union, but only a narrow strip of it along the shores of the Atlantic Ocean. And you, beyond the Alleghanies, seem to forget that you are not the North nor the South, but the West; and that in this immense West, extending from the Lake of the Woods to the Gulf of Mexico, there is indissoluble unity f interests, by reason of your common relation to the Mississippi. The upper States of trade. the Mississippi can no more separate from lower ones, or the lower ones from the upper ones, than the river itself can be cut in mid-course. All questions of the relative forms of labor--all socialistic questions -are but transitory bubbles on the surface compared with the momentum and material force of this great fact. Passion or prejudice in Maine, and the sense of intolerable wrong in Georgia, might separate them; but not so easily Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri from Louisiana. And, as the central States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Virginia are Mississippi States as well as Atlantic States, so they also are tied together the same bonds of association, which atth Ohio to Kentucky, Illinois to Tennessee, lowa to Arkansas, and Louisiana to Minnesota. Let sectional agitators tear asunder that ligament if they can. I think they will to the Emperor of the French it was sufficient find the task a hard one. That cord of union, which the hand of God has made to penetrate through and through the very vital ubstance of the United States, the hand of to sell it again to us in the end. man is impotent to sever.

If the United States were a consolidated, instead of a federal government-if the American States were no longer States of the the American Union, but departments or provinces of an imperial America-in that case, the determinate and eager attempts of

rights of a part-of the northern departgood and sufficient cause of revolt, insurrection, revolution, to the end of dividing the common empire, and converting it into two empires, just as our fathers for the same reason subdivided the British Empire. By a still more cogent reason, if-constituted as we confederation of sovereign States-any part of the American States proceed, through federal action, considerately and perseveringly er part, the latter would seem to have good and sufficient cause to revolt, to abjure the violated constitution, and either by consent or by

the North, for instance, can reproach any body at the South, when the latter, in the case supposed of systematically and persistently unjust and unconstitutional federal violation of the rights of his State, declares that he will not have the present Union on necessary, seek to constitute another and a would not say and do the same in similar such a declaration myself in the Congress of the United States, many years ago, on occasion of the supposed or hypothetical case of lar social system on the North. I would of the Presidential standard bearer has pass- and that the South has no possible rights preliminary questions to settle. First of a ed away, and the Paraguay expedition stands either of defence or attack. Certain it is out the solitary landmark of progress to the that we in the State of Massachusetts have, consulted, and he was now prepared to off pronounced in the State of South Carolina. while the national dignity has gone down so States on the shores of the Atlantic, associalow that even the mongrel races of Mexico ted geographically only by the waters of the sea, which associated us just as much with our old mother country itself, and are in no sense whatever a material tie or bond of na-

tural conjunction. That the world sees in very numerous examples. How different is your condition in the basin of the Mississippi and the Missouri!natural community of reciprocal interests as path of duty. Into that path we should see to preclude the idea of deliberate and persistent attacks on one another's rights under the Union. Will the upper States of the the ap- Mississippi suffer themselves to be deluded on the federal rights of the lower States, to the sure and obvious result of the erection of another and a hostile American Union, to east to the west had followed this appearance of the same of hold the mouths of the Mississippi, and stop ment, and it only remained for us to que the life-breath and blood circulation of these upper States? Never. If such a contin- population. The Senator then develope gency were imaginable, that, in the basin of the Mississippi, would have to be a question of conquest, nothing less; and the time is far slavery in the United States. If distant yet, when the conquest of one State or set of States by another is possible within

the boundaries of the American Union. These are things which he who will may Democratic policy—the question of Free read, printed in the deep lines of nature on the fair face of America. To me, at any time, the army and navy to his control; coupl- try, he cannot forget that he was Senator for rate, whenever it happens to me sometimes to be floating on the descending current of of showing that the increase of the negro iron is pressed upon a Democratic Congress, the Father of Waters, from where the flow population in our country would come, when he knows that partial legislation in all its shapes "stinks in the nostrils" of the Dem-Peters and the St. Croix, by the Iowa, and pared with the white inhabitants of the the Wisconsin, by the Rock and the Des Moines, until, though merged in the turbid clusively occupy the temperate zones of the torrent of the Missouri, the Mississippirushes continent. The tropics should in turn, on to receive the Ohio with her own great affluents of the Wabash and the Illinois, the cated the annexation of Texas as a part Kentucky, the Cumberland and the Tennessee, and so the accumulated volume of the it was understood at the time that slave? collected rains of half a continent, an ocean rather than a river, proceeds to pour itself and that Mexico and the tropical regions far out over the subjacent and subjugated the continent should be reserved as the house waves of the Mexican Gulf-I say, in wit- to which the colored races might repair a nessing day after day that sublime spectacle, it becomes palpable to me that there is the divine, the pre-ordained, the imprescriptible. the eternal charter of the American Union, potential to conciliate, to unite, and to save, beyond the power to distract, to divide, and to destroy, of a million-million transcendennance which these may get from either the arts or the arms of England."

E cargo of the above mentioned Grand requisite acts or the arms of England. For sale by jan 31—2m KNOX 4 BRO. arts or the arms of England."

The Acquisition of Cuba

The bill "to facilitate the acqui-Cuba," being the special order of the slav was further discussed in the Senate

eloquence and power. Commencing with a rapid review of the geographical position and natural resources of the island, the proceeded to treat of its relations to those great staple productions which contra markets of the world, and which con the offering made by compulsory labor civilization and comfort of mankind. Lynn ience has proved that slave labor is made pensable to the growth of these produc that the African, released from bonday lanses into idleness and the degradation barbarism. Before England had made disastrous experiment in the West Indies is could not be asserted that emancipation Ras fraught with evil, as well to the subject-race as to the rest of mankind, but in the light of existing facts no truth could be deemed more clearly demonstrated. Mr. B. read from many authorities in confirmation of this state

The ruinous effects of emancipation in the West Indies admonished us of the injury that would ensue should Cuba be left to suifer from the decline of compulsory labor .-For that species of productive industry she could rely on three sources. Firstly, the natural increase of her present slave population; secondly, the influx of "apprentices from China or the East Indies; and, thirdly, from the continuance of the African slave

The Senator minutely examined the facts and statistics under each of these heads, and, after stating the rate of decrease in the num ber of Cuban slaves, remarked upon the hor rors and atrocities of the coolie trade which it had been sought to partially atome for the folly of emancipation. He closed this branch of the discussion by declaring that the present productive power of Cuba could be naintained only by perpetuating the foreign traffic in African slaves or by annexing the sland to the United States.

He treated at length on the foreign relations of the subject, and replied to the arguments founded on apprehensions of the opposition likely to proceed from Great Britain and France. The former had concluded herself from such opposition by her own former efforts to acquire and hold the island, while for us to say that we had the same right to buy Cuba from Spain as had his uncle to buy Louisiana from that same Power, only

Adverting to the condition of the nativa white population of the island, he described the oppression to which they were subject, and remarked on their readiness for revolt, as was proved by the frequent efforts they had made to throw off the yoke of Spain. Cuba was a degraded appanage of the a part to enerosch upon and take away the ish Crown-having been stripped of the political rights with which it was once endowed and made subject to the arbitrary sway of a Captain-General, without regard to the in stinctive feelings any more than the liberties of the native white inhabitants. Humanity demanded that something should be done for their relief, or at least that we should not be insensible to their woes. Cuba did not belong to Spain. As Americans we must renow are, not a consolidated empire, but a pudiate the dogma of national sovereignty residing in the soil. Cuba belonged to t people of Cuba, and they had a right t change their civil relations according to the dictates of wisdom and prudence. No one could doubt that if left free to choose they would elect to come under the jurisdiction of our flag. The Senator closed by tracing what he presumed would be the drift of the nego-I do not know how that can be disputed, tiations to be instituted under the pending bill, should it be passed, and he had reason to one that those negotiations would be crown ed with success. Mr. Doolittle, in a forcible and suggestive

speech, reviewed the aspects of the Cuban questions as now presented to the consideration of the American people. Upon no sulsuch terms, but will rather, and by force if ject had public opinion in our country assumed a more definite form or settled down separate Union, though but a secondary and upon convictions more decided. Those car inferior one. Which of us, North or South, victions might be stated in the following prapositions: That we had no cause of concircumstances? I confess to have made plaint, on the ground of political necessity, so long as Cuba remained in the hands Spain, that we could not consent to the trans fer of Cuba to any European Power; and the attempt of the South to force its particu- that, under propitious circumstances, the acquisition of Cuba would be desirable to the reiterate the same declaration now, in the United States. The Senator then quoted from same supposed case. Of course, I could not the documentary evidence furnished by our condemn the utterance of the same senti- diplomatic history, in confirmation of the ment by any statesman of the South, on the first two propositions. With regard to the last hypothesis of the attempt of the North to he had only to say that for nimself he belies force its particular social system on the ed the day would come when Cuba would and in its place was substituted one worthy | South. It is absurd for us in the North to | form a part of the United States, but he was of a people that have taken their stand with assume, as we are prone to do, that we have equally confident that that day had not yet the first Powers of the earth. Half the term all possible rights of attack and of defence, come. Before it came there were many the wishes of the people of Cuba were to on occasion, spoken the same language of an amendment to the pending bill, providing he was pledged to plant the republic. Mex-contingent separation, secession and disice and the Isthmian transits have been union, as decisively and loudly as it was ever propriated should be expended in the acgust tiation of any treaty of purchase until the French intrigues and squadrons. Cuba is farther than ever from Union incorporation, quite conceivable occurrence as between the into the Union if they did not desire to be in corporated in it? It was common, said Mr. D., to speak of the

resistless logic of events, the drift of many

fest destiny, the tide in the affairs of men

Reared in a simpler but higher faith the

that inculcated by a confidence in such ag

cies, he believed in an overruling Provid-

which controlled the destinies of nations.

marked out for them, as for individuals. to turn our footsteps. Providence, speaking to the men of the present age by the voice history and of reason, had indicated the toperate zones of the globe as the destined ha itation of the white man, and had, we equal clearness, allotted the tropics to possession of the African and colored race. The lines of popular migration from the erate in this grand movement of the earth outlines of a theory by which he thous follow the appointments of nature, the rican might be colonized in the regions of our continent, where color im no degradation or badge of social distincts

Mr. D. reviewed the vital statistics South Carolina and other Southern States through successive decades, for the purp the end, to enforce some measures of rel Southern States. The white man would ex this great scheme of social arrangement, as should not pass the Rio Grande del Not

was demanded by the social necessities of the Mr. Crittenden next obtained the flow upon which the Senate adjourned. INLIDE ISLAND GUANO,-Daily espected

fast as they were displaced by the advancing

tread of the white man, or as their remove